

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—N^o 1028.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

23 THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

REMOVAL

PORTER CLAY,

CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER, HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice, executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

NOTICE.

16 THE co-partnership of Macconn and Telford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts with James Macconn, and those having demands against the firm, will present them to him for settlement.

James Macconn,
John Telford Jun.

16 THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at the store lately occupied by the above firm, on Main street, opposite the market house, an extensive additional supply of Merchandise & Stationary, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

James Macconn.

PERMANENT

8 DANCING SCHOOL. THE inhabitants of Lexington and vicinity, are respectfully informed, that this school still continues, and that scholars will be admissible all the year round.

The school is kept in the private house built by Wm. Dailey and lately occupied by Mr. Porter Clay.

The third quarter will begin Saturday the 22d inst.—Days of school on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, in every week.

Terms same as before.

March 11, 1866.

ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,

13 TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, Taylor, on Main street, nearly opposite Benjamin Stout, fadder, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention, and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business. Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.

Blank Books

Of any description may be had at this office.

Geo. M. Bibb,

10 WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business. In Lexington my friends may find me working at my trade. At raising stones to suit your mind, and digging with my spade.

Call time I have always on hand, Supply'd you all can be, However great is the demand, My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know, Good water I can find. In spite of patent laws I'll show, For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade So punctual I will be, I never sh- by one he said, John Shaw has cheated me, I am,

John R. Shaw.

N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as I have been three times blown up.

SNITTOO LELIWA

10 THE subscriber has just received from the State of Ohio, a large quantity of the best quality of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING;

48 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT, in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Order particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

LUKE USHER,

18 from Baltimore, informs the public, that he has removed his Factory to Lexington, at the sign of the Umbrella, next door to Travellers' Hall, where he will keep a constant supply of

Umbrellas & Parasols,

finished in the neatest manner.—Merchants and traders may be supplied with Umbrellas at this Factory on more advantageous terms than by importing them.

LEAVY & GATEWOOD,

10 have just imported from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store, in Lexington, A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, China, Queens' and Glass Ware, Stationery, Paints and Medicines, warranted Boultling Cloths, from No. 4 to 7; and in addition, they have a large quantity of best quality of Iron, cut and wrought Nails, & a quantity of Man's Lick Salt.

All of which were purchased at the lowest Cash prices, and will enable them to sell them, either by whole sale or retail, very low for CASH.

48 Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care, and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the State; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good outfit, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,

Lexington, April 20, 1865.

DR. WALTER WARFIELD,

14 Will practice Physic and Surgery, in Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his shop in the house lately occupied by Doctors Brown and Warfield.

Lexington, Feb. 19, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENT.

2 STOLEN or strayed from the pasture of the subscriber in Millersburg a few days ago, a Sorrel Mare, four years old, a large white blaze on her face, remarkable large feet, not shod, and a new brand on the left shoulder M. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him the means to have her again, will be generously rewarded, by

J. Savary.

March 24, 1866.—w3c

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

37 CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

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March 24, 1866.—w3c

FOR SALE,

37 5,000 Acres of Land, LYING in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land very low for cash, horses, beef, pork, whiskey or flour. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforesaid county.

Sept. 3rd, 1865. John Hopkins.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

48 HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's, where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1866.

HART & BARTLET,

Have just imported and are now opening, a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the state. They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit none.

25th November, 1865.

In the Press, and will shortly be Published,

15 A Collection of the

LAW OF KENTUCKY,

comprising all those of a general nature, passed since the year 1793; which, in addition to those printed in my former collection, will form a complete body of all the general Laws in force in this state.

John Bradford.

Lexington, February 12, 1866.

20 NOTICE.

Those indebted to Macconn and Telford, are requested to call and pay their respective accounts on or before the first day of March next. All those that fail to comply, must expect their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.

Lexington, January 2, 1866.

THOMAS DICKEY, TAILOR,

10 Main Cross Street, Lexington, opposite Mr. Bain's new Brick House—

OFFERS his services to his friends, and the public.—Flatters himself that from his long experience in the principal cities of Europe, and being lately from Philadelphia will enable him to give general satisfaction. He presumes that a specimen of his abilities will suffice for any thing more he might say. Ladies' habits and great coats made in the latest fashion.

N. B. One or two apprentices, well recommended, wanted immediately.

8/ NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, will please make payment to Mr. Jos. Gray, who is authorized to receive and receipt for them, during my absence.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, March 8, 1866.

11 BLUE DYING.

MRS. KEISER takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Hulton, the fadder, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as she dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.

February 25, 1866.

FOR SALE—On long Credit,

ONE two story BRICK HOUSE,

and Lot of Ground, on the Limestone road, at the edge of town. Also, the

23 HOUSE & LOT

in Lexington, occupied by George Adams jun. next door to George Norton, and the Ground adjoining John Adams jun. A good House, a Wagon and Team of Five Horses, well equipped for the road, two Brood Mares, and six Colts, two years old and yearlings. The above property is to be sold on a long credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, by me,

GEORGE ADAMS Sen.

Dec. 17th, 1865.

Just Published, and for sale at

this Office;

VINDEX;

OR THE

Doctrines of the Strictures

Vindicated,

AGAINST

The Reply of Mr. Stone.

By John P. Campbell.

FOR SALE.

6 MY corner LOT, opposite the public square, fronting the same 53 feet 6 inches, and about 100 back. Also, two OUT LOTS of five acres each, on Cross street. For further particulars enquire of William Morton jun.

Walker Bayler.

March 17, 1866.

600 lbs. First Quality

B. F. AVER

For Sale for Cash.

March 18th, 1866.

FOR SALE,

6 THE FARM whereon I now live, in Scott county, within one mile and a half of Georgetown, on the main road to Lexington, containing 100 acres of land, about 60 acres cleared, a brick dwelling house, two stables, 23 by 40 feet, a large barn, &c. for which I will take cash or negroes.—Any person inclined to purchase, may meet with a bargain, and lands adjoining for sale, which would much improve the tract—enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

James Barlow.

March 13, 1866.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. John Jordan, near the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,

10 — Jamaica Spirits,

10 — Madeira L. P.

10 — Sherry,

4 — Colerianar,

4 — Port,

8 — Peppery,

10 — Brimstone,

6 — Alum,

15 — Copperas,

10 — Ginger,

10 — Madder,

8 — Chocolate,

50 boxes Segars,

1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,

Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson, 2 TEAS

10 do Hyson Skin,

35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

A NEW STORE.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,

9 HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house lately occupied by Mr. E. Craig, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARD WARE,

CUTLERY, &c.

QUEENS'

CHINA & WARES,

GLASS

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

which they will sell for Cash, at the most reduced prices.

They have on hand an assortment of imported BAR IRON: &c.

JOSEPH GRAY,

9 HAS removed his Store to the Stone house, opposite Samuel & George Totters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1866.

FOUND,

4 ON Saturday evening, an old fashioned SILVER WATCH—the owner can have it by applying to Mr. S. Ayres.

March 24, 1866.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDEMAN,

26 INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Lexington, about three miles, on Henry's mill road, where he still will carry on as usual. He will also keep a constant supply at Mr. Joseph Hudson's store, in Lexington, by wholesale and retail, opposite the court house, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash; he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security. Persons applying may be furnished with the different kinds of Snuff, Rappee and Scotch, all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Segars, all of which I will warrant equal, as to quality, to any manufactured in the State.

Taken up by Joshua Hall, on Raven creek, Harrison county, a

Grey Horse,

eight years old, 15 hands high, and sway backed, branded on the near shoulder thus—7 ap, prated to 25 dollars 60 cents. Feb 4th 1866.

Teste, Chiechester Chinn j. p.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, K. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

A Richard Ashton
Thos. Arville esq.
K. Arville
Saml. Acres

B J. Bledsoe esq.
Anthony Biehl
Saml. Blair
Patterson Bain
Brown & Yarnell
John Burton
Daniel Bryan
Mary Butler
Joseph Buchanan
James T. Butler
Franky Bell
Deborah Bell
Joseph Barber jun.
Benj. Berry
Zachariah Barr
Catharine Barr
Mr. Butler
Mr. Bledsoe
Mr. Bolwell jun.
Leonard Bradley

C Robert Camron
Thomas Carr
Robert Chambers
Robert Caldwell
Rev. A. Coleman
Sarah Chandler
Jeffrey Cole
John Caughey
James Chandler
Walter Carrick
Archibald Campbell
Chs. Cullin sen.
John Charles
Joseph Coppinger
Mr. Coffey

D Thos. C. Davis
Abraham Davis
John Dille
William Doulap
Mr. Davenport

E Benjamin Edmund
John Eakin
Mr. Eakin

F Madox Fisher
Jane Foster
William Ford
Major Fisher

G Mrs. Gallinger
Saml. Gibson
Saml. Gregg
Benjamin Graves
John Gardner
George Gray
Hawes Graves
Will. Grant

H P. Heronamus
Thomas Helm
James Heard
Thomas Hurley
John H. Heller
Will. Hartley
Cornelius Hugh
Mr. Hues Atty.
Moses Hough
James Hempwill

I James Johnson
Exum Johnson
James Ingles jun.
David Johnson
James John

J Mathew Kenny jun.
Michael Kibler
James Kay
Mr. Keme sen.

L James Loney
Jesse Lammie
Archd. Logan
Benjamin Lambert
— Logan esq.
Thomas Lewis esq.

M John Machefney
Wm. Meredith
Henry M'Lure
Peter McInure
Henry M'Donald
James Marshall
Hector W. Moore
Charles H. Mills
John Moore esq.
Lewis Marshall
John M'Donald
Jacob Mathews
Valentine Martin
Mr. Mafoin
Mr. M'Daniel
Maj. Will. Meredith
John M'Cracken

N John P. Oldham
L. Cox. Onouffier
Waller Overton

O Philip Pead
James Paull
Saml. Patterson
Saml. Parker
John Pope
Charles Patton
John Pike
Johna Prewitt

P Gen. Wm. Russell
Mary Revier
Reuben Ranyon
Jonathan Rogers
Philip T. Richard-son

Q Mis. Mik-I Hakin
Smith jun.
Leonard Smoots
John W. Stout
James Stewart
William Stove
John V. Shady

R Rebecca Alfop
Thomas Alfop
Mr. Adams
Nat. Athby

S George Bruce
James Betty
Henry Bath
Thos. L. Butler
Lindley Blanton
Eliza Brow
Will. S. Brown
Will. Bartilow
John Brown
Rein Brashear
Jean Baptiste
Abraham Buford
Joseph Bryan sen.
Moses Barber
John Blanton
William Brown
Joseph Bryant
David Bell
Albert Bright

T John Click
Thomas Cotton
Major Cheatham
James Conquest
Tumbler Clarke
John Crab
Will. Colhoun
John Cammock
Lazarus Cox
John Canady
Joseph Christman
Peter Conaway
Ruth Cox
Rev. Joseph Craig

U John Devely
Will. Duckey
Robert Dennis
Mr. Dawson

V Jesse Eichelburger
Benjamin Elliot

W Arthur Forbes
Widdow Fitzgerald
Capt. Franklin

X Eliza Galloway
John Graves
James Goodman
James Gray
Elijah Groom
Thos. Grafton
Mary Goffom

Y John Holding
Brice Hobbs
George Heital
Thomas Hord
John Henley
Ifaac Harris
Nathaniel Harris
John Hudson
George Harr

Z Alben James or
Jacob Toddner
Thomas Johnson
A. H. Inkeep
William Jones

AA Lewis Knuokols
Gen. Thos. Kenady
Francis Kertly

BB James D. Lane
Simon Laughlin
George Lingenfelter
Mr. Leavy Atty.
John Lowry sen.
James Leman

CC Will. Monteir
John Mallory
Charles Mills
Rufus Miner
John M'Neir
William M'Night
Willis Morgan esq.
Charles H. Mills
Will. Miligan
Butler Moore
Peter Mills
John Morrifon
William M'Vary
M. Martel
Thos. Moore
Capt. Moore
Maj. Saml. Meredith

DD George Ogleby
Saml. Olfitt

EE Jonas Poor
James Prellley
Thomas Paxton
Samuel Prior
Gilbert Parker
Ralph Phillips
Thomas Pollard

FF John Rogers
Wharton Redtor
Polly Rouden
Joseph Ryman
M. Roudale
Will. Rogers

GG Saml. Smith
Nancy Shaw or
Archd. Shaw
Wm. B. Summers
Will. Storchart
John Slater
Will. Spottwood

George Smith
George Simple
Brice Steel
Richard Sharp

Robt. D. Taylor
Mr. Gounin
Arthur T. Paul
Iracl H. Thompson
John P. Thomas
James Truit
Capt. Thompson

Benj. Urmstrong
Lewis Valcourt
Locky Vigus
James Venable

John P. Wagnon
Danl. White
Edward West
Ebenezer C. Walker
Patrick Watson
Jesse Winn
Hanc Wilsberger
John Wert
Hanc Wells
Maj. Willson
Mr. Wingate
Hanc Webb
Adam Winn
Olin Winn
Thos. Winn
John Wyatt
James Wood

James Vigus
Abm. Venable
Abraham Venable

John Whitmore
Richard Willis
Hanc Webber
Samuel Wilkinfon
John Whilcock
Fras. Walker
Robt. Wilson
Surgit Woods
Peter Wisor
Francis Willis
James Warren
Caleb Worley
James Winn
Will. Linley
George Winn
Benjamin Wenn
Stephen J. Weider

Leonard Young

Mr. Yeiser
JOHN JORDAN Jun. P. M.
April 1, 1806.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO RAISE COTTON.
THE subscribers adopt this method to inform the public, that they have constructed a
COTTON MACHINE
in Jefferson county, about one mile and a half from Nicholasville, on the road leading to Woodford court house, which will be ready to commence business by the 10th of April.
William Moss,
John Jamison.
March 30th, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT whereas, on the 30th of January last, I passed my bond, with Thomas Dozier security, to Moses Biggerstaff, of Madison county, for the sum of 120 dollars in property, payable, I think, some time in December next; this is therefore, to forewarn the public from trading for, or taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until said Biggerstaff makes me a title to a certain tract or parcel of land whereon I now live, agreeable to his bond.
Azariah Praiber.
Madison county, March 20, 1806.—3t

BLUE DYING TO PERFECTION.
I WILL colour cotton, linen or woolen, with a hot dye, and will warrant it to keep its colour—and because of the scarcity of cash, I have made my arrangements so as to enable me to take for pay, the following articles: corn, flour, meal, bacon, hemp, flax, country linen, and a variety of other articles. 'Tis hoped no one will ask credit, as I shall keep no book, it will be necessary payment should be made when the truck is taken away.
HUGH CRAWFORD,
Main street, corner of Main & street.

JAMES ROSE,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand, Main Cross street, one door from Main street. He has on hand an elegant assortment of ladies' Kid & Morocco Slippers, spangled and plain, equal to any imported, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Likewise, a hand some assortment of childrens' Kid, Morocco and Calf Skin Shoes. He has sent to Philadelphia for an additional supply of leather of the first quality, and intends receiving a constant supply every spring and fall. Gentlemen's Cossacks and Back strap Boots made of the best imported Leather. A handsome assortment of fine black grain and calf skin Shoes, and Gentlemen's Morocco Pumps made in the newest fashion and neatest taste. Boot Legs and Shoes cut to pattern for sale.—Merchants may be supplied with any of the above articles, nearly as cheap as in the Atlantic states.
March 23 h, 1806.

N. B. Ladies' Fancy Silk and Satin, made of their own pattern to measure. Orders punctually attended to and neatly executed. Sm

10 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Winchester, Clarke county, Kentucky, a

Mulatto Woman,
about the age of 25—she is a handsome, likely wench, of a fine frame and features, a very high nose, long black and bushy hair, cut short before she had when she went away, one silver ear-ring in one ear and string in the other; had on a blue coating jacket bound round with green worsted ferret, and a dark striped linen petticoat, and generally wears a handkerchief round her head; but as she carried a number of other clothing, 'tis probable she will change her dress. She also carried off a GIRL CHILD, about two years old, very small for its age, and just beginning to cut its teeth and stand alone; the child is much darker than its mother. I will give the above reward if taken up and brought home, from any charity within the State, or five dollars if secured in any jail for I get her again; but I will give five dollars and pay all reasonable charges.
Geo. Webb.
30th March, 1806.

L A W S OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Authorizing the sale of a tract of land, in the town of Cincinnati, and State of Ohio.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the disposal of a certain tract or lot of land, belonging to the United States, in the town of Cincinnati, on the Ohio, being the same on which Fort Washington was erected, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said tract to be surveyed, and laid off into town lots, streets, and avenues, in such manner, and of such dimensions as he may judge proper, conforming as near as may be, to the original plan of the town: when the survey is completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Surveyor General, on which the lots shall be denominated by progressive numbers, who shall therefrom cause two copies to be made, one to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other to the Register of the land office at Cincinnati; on the receipt of which plat, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said town lots to be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, to be held at Cincinnati, under the superintendence of the Register and Receiver of the land office, in the district of Cincinnati, on the same terms and conditions as have been provided for the public sale of the public lands of the United States. Six weeks notice shall be given of the day of sale, in at least two news-papers published in the State of Ohio.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 28, 1806.
APPROVED
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT
To suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States, and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all commercial intercourse between any person or persons resident within the United States, or any person and persons resident within any part of the island of St. Domingo, not in possession, and under the acknowledged government of France, shall be, and is hereby prohibited: and any ship or vessel, owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any person or persons resident within the United States, and sailing from any port of the United States, after due notice of this act at the Custom Houses, respectively, which, contrary to the intent thereof, shall be voluntarily carried; or shall be destined to proceed, whether directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the island of St. Domingo, and not in possession, and under the acknowledged government of France, and also any cargo which shall be found on board of such ship or vessel, when detected and interrupted in such unlawful purpose, or at her return from such voyage to the United States, shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after due notice of this act at the several Custom Houses, no ship or vessel whatever, shall receive a clearance for any port or place within the island of St. Domingo, and not in the actual possession of France: nor shall any clearance be granted for a foreign voyage, to any ship or vessel, owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any person or persons, resident within the United States, until the owner or the employer for the voyage, or his factor or agent, with the master, shall give bond to the United States, in a sum equal to the value of the vessel and of her cargo, with condition, that the ship or vessel, for which a clearance shall be required, is destined to some port or place without the limits of such part of the island of St. Domingo, as shall not be in the actual possession, and under the acknowledged government of France, and during the intended voyage, shall not be voluntarily carried, or permitted to proceed, whether directly or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within such part of the island of St. Domingo, as shall not be in the actual possession, and under the acknowledged government of France; and in case of being forced by any casualty into any port or place hereby interdicted, shall not at any such port or place, voluntarily sell, deliver, or unlade any part of such cargo, except so much as may be absolutely necessary to defray the expenses requisite to enable such vessel to proceed on her intended voyage; and generally, that such ship or vessel, whilst on such voyage, shall not be employed in any traffic or commerce, with, or for any person resident within any part of the island of St. Domingo, not in the actual possession, and under the acknowledged government of France.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, and which may be recovered, shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for one year, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 28, 1806.
APPROVED
TH: JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, March 12.
Extract of a letter from Captain Thomas Pemberton, of the brig Mars, of this port, to his owner, dated city of St. Domingo, Feb. 9th, 1806.
"On Thursday the 6th inst. at day break, the English fleet hove in sight, in the South-East. Great numbers of the French leamen being on shore, employed in wooding and watering, it was not until eleven o'clock, that the French ships got under way. These consisted of the Imperial, of 130 guns, the Brave and Alexander, of 74 guns each, the Jupiter and Diomedes, of 84 each, 2 frigates of 40, and one corvette of 28.
"At 9 o'clock, the French formed the line; their frigates and corvette keeping within shore of them. At ten, the English headmost ship commenced her fire upon the French, and proceeded entirely alone, to break the line, and succeeded, the whole French squadron firing upon her, at least 20 minutes before the others could come up—she was entirely dismasted. By this time, the rest of the British came up, consisting of six heavy ships, besides the one dismasted; among which was the Dragon, Admiral Duckworth—The French Admiral, in the smoke, mistaking the Alexander for an English ship, fell upon her, and immediately cut away her masts by the board, which rendered her entirely useless.
"Two English 84's now came along side of the French Admiral, and knocked the ports of his middle and upper decks into one, so that the decks, from the weight of metal, from the main hatchway forward, fell down upon the lower deck, and crushed many poor fellows to pieces. The French Admiral being wounded, and finding it impossible to escape, ran his ship, the Imperial, on the rocks to leeward of the city. The Diomedes followed his example, and all the other ships struck their colours, and were taken possession of by the British.
"The French ships all fought bravely with the exception of the Le Brave, and the struck the third round. It is reported, that they cannot find more than 320 of the crew of the Imperial, which consisted of 1350, including 200 soldiers. The Diomedes had 250 killed, before she went on shore, and many were drowned and killed in attempting to climb the rocks.
"The English ships have suffered very much, both in their hulls and rigging, and although they captured the vessels of the enemy, they have not much to brag of. I saw the whole of the engagement from the tops of the houses.
"The result of this battle is fortunate for the St. Domingo traders, as the French were going down the coast, to plunder and burn the brigand ports, so that had it not happened, many of our American vessels must have been taken, and of course condemned. The people are in some consternation about the English fleet, now off. They seem to have had another engagement to windward, as there is a French line of battle ships off the harbour dismasted; and an English fleet came this day in sight, and one of the 74's has lost her mizen mast. They cannot be any of the fleet that were engaged the day before yesterday. This statement may be relied upon as authentic."

From Natchitoches, Feb. 8.
"For some time past the Spaniards have been taking new positions and drawing in near us—About a month ago they established a post about fourteen miles from this town, on the Nagadoches road, at Quindletie's Old Place, as it is called, and their patrol came within a league or two from Natchitoches, and it was a general circulating report that they intended to take possession of all the country west of Red river. The commanding officer at this place received orders from the President of the United States, a few days ago, to remove them by any means that might be found necessary, to the west side of the Sabine river; the substance of this order was immediately officially communicated to the commander of Nagadoches, who returned for answer that a compliance with his instructions, and signifying his intention to maintain the positions he had taken, &c. upon which, early in the morning of the 5th inst. Capt. Turner, Lieut. Platt, Ensign Duforet, and sixty men from the garrison at Fort Claiborne, were detached for the purpose of removing all Spanish soldiers, &c. they might meet with, to the other side of the Sabine, and in case of resistance to repel force by force, they arrived early in the day at Quindleties where they found an officer and 29 men, to whom marching orders were immediately given. A variety of unsuccessful pretences were made use of by the Spaniards to procure delay, (as was supposed) until they were re-inforced; they however, without offering any resistance moved off. Capt. Turner remained till the next morning on the ground, and after burning the house marched on after them, when to his great surprise, found them again encamped about three miles only from Quindleties, where they were moved from, the officer still offering frivolous excuses for his slow retreat; they were again started, and Capt. Turner pursued them, clost in their rear towards Sabine, and no further intelligence has been received of them at the date of this. Apprehensions are entertained that the Spaniards may be reinforced, and make a stand before they cross Sabine; if they should, a conflict must ensue; or if they appear in arms again on this side the Sabine, no ceremony will be used with them; they will escape fighting only by their speed."

MISSISSIPPI HERALD,
FROM THE ENQUIRER.
BONAPARTE AND THE WAR IN EUROPE.
An article which appeared in this paper on the 11th, relating to the affairs of Europe, but mostly concerning Bonaparte, deserves, and is now about to receive notice; and it deserves it the more, because although the writer evidently appears to be misled by erroneous prejudices, yet he has communicated his sentiments in a better temper, than is usual for those who have said any thing concerning this extraordinary man.

The coalited powers of Europe, say, that the French empire has become an object of terror; and that therefore they have drawn the sword of implacable war. The same powers with others, formerly united their strength against France, for the purposes of dismemberment: they failed in that project. France was victorious, and acquired additional strength, and more defensible barriers. They now say, that the coalition is formed for self-preservation, and they have proceeded in the execution of their gigantic projects, without even indicating to the French government, that there were existing causes of discontent. We have seen their manifestoes, we have weighed their reasons, or rather pretences, we have explored their objects and projects, and after the most mature reflection, nothing appears visible, but the same aggrandizing temper, which occasioned the former coalition, and which to lately deluged Europe in blood.

What are the chances of success? The Emperor Napoleon enjoys a power, a popularity, and an influence, which was never surpassed, and has been seldom equalled. The French nation is bound to him by the ties of interest, pride and gratitude. He not only commands numerous and well disciplined armies, but all France is ready to rise and march. This is not because they are awed by the terrors of despotism, as some pretend, but because every intelligent man in that empire, knows, that the real design of the coalition, is to humble France, to prescribe a government, and to circumscribe her to contracted limits.

It is well known, that Bonaparte has made great and beneficial changes, in the interior of France, and has exercised the power which has been conferred upon him, not less for the prosperity of his country, than for his own glory. And while this opinion predominates, a cordial support, in the hearts of the French people may be expected.

All these things are evident. The interior of France, and the convictions of every man who has seen that country, manifest and declare these truths. Nor will Bonaparte's greatest enemy, or most vindictive calumniator, pretend to deny them. But evident as these things are, a powerful and implacable coalition has been formed against him. Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Sweden have armed. The power, the numbers and wealth of the contracting parties, give great room to apprehend, that they would overthrow the French empire, and prescribe a new destiny for that country. Those who recollect that Bonaparte, without fame or experience, entered Italy with a disorganized army of 39,000 men, in the year 1796; that in the course of that year he annihilated five armies, always superior in number, to that which he commanded; and even threatened Vienna; those who also recollect, that in 1797, he again entered Italy, by a way supposed to be impassable for troops, over mountains and precipices, covered with eternal snows, and that he again, reconquered and recovered Italy from superior forces, anticipate different events. If Bonaparte, with such inadequate means, could perform such achievements, now when he is supported by all France, when he can call forth at least half a million of men, is it likely that he will be overthrown by the same coalition?

The combined powers seem to have calculated the prospects of success from their own strength. They have looked over the map of Europe. They summed up the numbers of their subjects. They have calculated upon their own zeal, the bravery of their armies, and the loyalty of their people, but seem to have forgotten, that it was Bonaparte with whom they were about to contend. The celebrated campaign of 1796, the battles of Montenotte, of Dego, Lodi, of Arecole, of Castiglione, &c. and still more, the battle of Marengo, were all forgotten. Fatal delusion!! They have routed and unmuzzled the lion. They have been driven from post to post. They have found no refuge, no security, even in retreat.

For what purpose was the combination formed? They say for preservation. But Bonaparte knows well enough, that the real object was, to effect a revolution, which would terminate in his destruction. They pretend to be influenced by a regard for the independence, happiness and security of other nations. But who are they who make these professions? Great Britain, who enslaves and directs the destiny of 40,000,000 millions in India, who oppresses Ireland, and endeavours to

control the seas? Or Russia, Austria and Prussia, who lately divided Poland, unoffending, brave and generous Poland, who had given no provocation, but who had upon former occasions, armed to assist and save her neighbours? Russia, who governs the numerous tribes and districts, which are to be found in a space of almost 1200 miles square? Russia, who incorporates provinces after province, with an ambition which appears to be insatiable and boundless? Russia, who seems ready to overwhelm the rest of Europe? These, yes, these are the powers who combine against France and her government, under the illusory professions, that the ambition and power of Bonaparte threatens subjugation to the world. Why not speak in a more intelligible language and say, because the genius, the talents, the intrepidity and the energy of Bonaparte threaten to produce a new and philosophic era? An era, which will restore the rights of free government, and the blessings of civilization, to countless millions? While Bonaparte is multiplying the blessings of civilization to the people of France, in a manner which has no example, Russia cause her Barbarians to march from the extremes of her empire, to stop this philosophic course.

What is it which Bonaparte has required from Great Britain? It is the freedom of commerce, precisely as it is claimed by the United States. What did he ask or expect from Austria or Russia? peace, social intercourse and good neighborhood. How often has the tranquility of Europe, and the existence of France as a nation, been disturbed and jeopardized by a coalition of the same powers? Thrice has Austria exhausted all her resources, in an unprovoked war with France. Thrice has peace been granted almost at the gates of her capital. The generous victor, so far from willing destruction to that empire, added to its strength and resources; and hoped, by a policy so disinterested, by a conduct so liberal, to have excited the regard, the gratitude and confidence of the Austrian cabinet; but these expectations were illusory. Austria disguised her real sentiments. She wanted time to mature new projects, to form new coalitions, to organize new armies, and to execute the purposes of rankling vengeance. She wanted to destroy her benefactor.

He to whom these things are unknown, is ignorant, yes, too ignorant to form even a rational conjecture, much less to deliver an opinion; and yet how well do we know that there are many who, in the fervor of erroneous zeal, sincerely wish that the coalition may not only defeat, but destroy Bonaparte. They employ their faculties in ridiculous and peevish surmises; instead of facts they offer suspicions; instead of arguments they pour out invectives. By this and other means, they become the echoes of the wills and wishes of savage and ferocious Russia, of despotic Prussia, of proud, insolent and faithless Austria, and all-grasping Britain. They look back upon the achievements of Bonaparte with hatred and with fear. They listen to every trivial tale of slander. In this way they form a mighty mass of accusation, and totally forget the benefits which Bonaparte has conferred on France in the restoration of order, the overthrow of anarchy, and the splendor of a court, both public and private, both military and civil, which has never been equalled. Nay more: they torment themselves with fears, which are futile to the disappointed hopes and projects of the coalition, and disregard the admonitions of philosophy and political justice.

Who is he who can say, that the liberties of all other nations, would not be endangered, if the combined powers should succeed against Bonaparte? Is there any thing in the name of American, or in the atmosphere of Great Britain, concerning this country, which did not exist 30 years ago? If India is subjugated; if the Africans are carried into bondage, a bondage which ends only with life, by that nation, why does America escape? Is it because her trade is lucrative, or because the chance of conquest and subjugation does not exist. Give success to the coalition against France and would not that chance immediately arrive? Would not another set of Goths and Vandals overrun the south of Europe, and introduce their semi-barbarous manners and customs? Would not the same numerous and well disciplined armies which could effect this object in Europe be sufficient to make a new division and prescribe a new destiny to America? Let France be conquered, let Bonaparte be crushed, and what then will prevent a similar fate to America. Will the conqueror forbear, will they be kind and clement, or rather will they not transport their sanguinary legions to our peaceful shores. If Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia should succeed in Europe, what power on this earth can stop their course? Although it may be admitted that something is to be feared from Bonaparte, it is very evident that much more is to be dreaded from the coalition. If the means of India, the cries of Ireland, the slavery of Russia, and the bondage of Africa, make no impression, is it likely that they will regard the American charter and parchment?

The friends of the coalition have raised

and support a continual yell against Bonaparte. They pretend to consider France as a land of slavery, where no voice is heard but that of military despotism, and that no principle or condition there exists between an absolute master and unconditional slave. How untrue and delusive is such conduct! The existence of France as a nation, does not depend on Bonaparte. The same spirit, the same enthusiasm, the same love of country, which excited her undisciplined armies to triumph over the organized legions of England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Sicily, &c. still exists and animates that nation. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that the heroic temper which enabled them to oppose such mighty hosts, before Bonaparte was known, will disappear when animated by his talents and his example; or that the combination would have reasonable hopes to proceed, if Bonaparte should be destroyed by means of assassination, or should fall in battle. If Bonaparte was conscious that he had played the tyrant upon France, would he have withdrawn from the capital, would he have passed her limits, would he have marched his legions, would he have advanced five hundred miles into the enemy's country? These facts speak in terms which cannot be ascribed or contradicted.

But to sum up the whole, it seems to the writer of this, that this is a war of national independence against despotism and subjugation, of civilization against barbarism, of philosophy and political right against craft, ignorance, prejudice and slavery. More than twelve centuries have elapsed since the civilized world was overwhelmed and conquered by ignorance and ferocity. The rights of humanity and political justice are now about to be asserted, and civilization may, and it is hoped will be carried even to the deserts and wilds of Siberia.

PACIFICATOR.

We view the following as entitled to but little respect on the score of truth; we merely publish it as a *humorous quiz*, which may perhaps excite a smile among the lovers of fun.

Says a New-York paper, "A correspondent of the city of Washington, informs us, that his excellency the Tunisian ambassador, has made from the government of the United States, a formal demand of SEVEN WIVES for the use of his seraglio! In his memorial he represents that his establishment of this nature in his own country consisted of FOURTEEN, but to show his respect for the religious prejudices of the United States, as well as to give a legal proof of moderation by which he is animated, he is willing to accept of half that number. The Secretary of state, it is said, has informed his excellency, that a plurality of wives is not allowed by the laws of the land; that his excellency would probably find it a matter of no great difficulty in the city of Washington to supply his seraglio to a much greater extent than his establishment at home; but that government could not permit such a measure to be adopted under the sanction of its authority. The ambassador, it is added, has applied to the Secretary, that his veneration of our laws is most profound; that if SEVEN be thought too great a number, he will further evince his extreme moderation by reducing his demand to FOUR: that "God is Infinite;" and that no less a number will be accepted.—"Here, says our correspondent, for the present, the matter sticks."

REMOVAL.


LAWSON McCULLOUGH.

HAS removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servant.
12m Lawson McCullough

Taken up by Casper Shront, on Slate Creek, near the Iron Works, one
Sorrel Mare,
small blaze in her face, three years old, pld, three white feet, natural trotter, about 14 hands high; appraised to 50 dollars. Posted before

Thos. Hies.
Montgomery county, Nov. 8th, 1805.


"Truth to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 5.

Gentlemen of science, and the friends of literature in Lexington and its vicinity, are requested to attend the examination of the Students of the Transylvania University, which will commence on Monday next—the junior classes will pronounce *Orationes*, in the University Hall, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, beginning at 4 o'clock; and the senior classes, in the Presbyterian Meeting-house, on Wednesday, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

The house of Mr. John Mills, on Hickman, was consumed by fire, on the 25th ult.

London papers have been received at New-York to the 1st of February. They mention the death of Mr. Pitt and Lord Cornwallis. The new minister is not yet known.

Died, in the city of Washington, on the 18th ult. General James Jackson, a Senator in Congress from the state of Georgia. The members of both houses of Congress have agreed to wear mourning for a month, and the house of representatives have, by an unanimous vote, enrolled him on the list of our distinguished revolutionary patriots.

The stock of foreign intelligence appears to have been exhausted at a single meal—and the *quidnuncs* now have time to enquire, and wonder, what the devil Bonaparte will do next? (Aurora.)

For the following interesting extract, we are indebted to the politeness of a respectable gentleman in this city:

EXTRACT

Of a letter from the town of Washington, (Mississippi Territory,) dated 18th February.

"Lieut. Burke, Pay-master of our regular troops in this country, recently returned from Nachitosh, and arrived here last evening from Fort Adams. He informs us, that the Spanish Commandant at Nachitosh, came on to Nachitosh with the Marquis de Casa Calvo, when Capt. Porter ordered them both out of the territory ceded to the United States, which the Commandant refused to comply with. Whereupon, Capt. Porter proceeded with a strong party against the Spanish posts, drove the Spaniards from them, and pushed them over the Sabine river.

"That after this news arrived, a second person brought intelligence, that a party of 500 Spanish horse, had arrived to re-inforce the post; that a severe engagement had taken place between them and Capt. Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed.

"This news is true, as Capt. Porter was determined to force the Spaniards over the Sabine river." (Per. pap.)

NEW-YORK, March 19.

Last evening the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth, capt. Bennett, arrived at this port in 40 days from Liverpool. The news by this ship is upwards of 40 days later from England than heretofore received.—The editors of the New-York Gazette having received London papers to the 1st of February. From the papers now before us, it appears that in consequence of the French victories, a separate peace has been concluded between the emperors of Germany and France.

This connected with the death of Mr. Pitt, as well as that of Lord Cornwallis, are considered serious events to Great-Britain.

The Star of the 31st of January, states that two gentlemen landed the day before at Dover from an American brig from Rotterdam, who said great hopes were entertained in Holland, that a general peace would soon be brought about through the mediation of the king of Prussia.

It was also supposed in England, that soon after the organization of the new ministry about to take place that negotiations for peace would immediately follow. The treaty of peace between the Emperors of Germany and Austria and France, shall be given to-morrow. It contains 24 articles, and was signed at Presburg on the 26th of December. It appears, that France is to possess all the territory beyond the Alps. The emperor of Germany renounces all the republic of Venice, and acknowledges Napoleon king of Italy; but it is provided, that, as soon as the conditions mentioned in the declaration made by Bonaparte when he assumed the crown of Italy, shall be fulfilled by the powers therein named, the crowns of France and Italy, shall be forever separated.

The titles assumed by the electors of Bavaria and Wertenberg, are those of the king of Bavaria and king of Wertenberg. This treaty comprehends Bavaria, Wertenberg, Baden and the Batavian Republic, and allies of France. The independence of the Helvetic Republic is acknowledged. All the commercial relations of the contracting parties to continue on the same footing as before the war.

The emperor Napoleon has officially communicated to the senate of France, that a marriage was to take place on the 15th of January, between his son prince Eugene, and princess Augusta, daughter of the king of Bavaria—and gives this as a reason of his not returning to Paris as soon as he otherwise intended. Bonaparte's communication on this subject is dated Munich, Jan 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale by the quarter-cask or barrel,
1st quality Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,
do. Port do. do.
do. Cherry Brandy do. do.
do. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, that has been
do. been four years in my cellar,
do. Holland Gin,
do. Leaf Sugar and Coffee,
1 bbl. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
1 chest Hyson Tea, &
2 boxes 1st quality Chocolate.
Wm. Morton.
Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Christmas last, a Negro Woman named LETTY, belonging to the subscriber, she is about 28 years of age, of a common stature, spare and erect, fond of strong drink, and when intoxicated very insolent—Her clothing consisted of two or three white muslin dresses, one of fancy chintz, salmon coloured lining petticoat, white yarn stockings and good shoes, with sundry other clothing of good quality. I believe this negro was harboured for some time in and near this place, and if removed, no doubt is furnished with a pass to Clarke county, Baidtown or Danville.

I will pay the above reward for the negro delivered to
Wm. Morton.
Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

STRAYED,

From my farm, a few days since,
A **SORREL MARE,**
about fourteen hands and a half high, no marks or brands recollected—It is supposed she will take the road to Mason county. Whoever takes her up, and informs me where she can be had, or delivers her to me, shall be rewarded by
Robt. Barr.
Fayette, March 31, 1806.

Clarke county set.
Taken up by William Wills, on Little Stoner one
RED ROAN MARE,
fourteen hands one inch high, 10 or 11 years old, her near eye out; appraised to 35 dollars.
A copy. Telle,
D. Bullock, C. C. C.

Taken up by Hugh Allen, in Woodford county, on the waters of Clear creek, near Cave's mill, a
Bay Mare,
about 17 years old, with a star and snip, no brand perceivable; appraised to 60. Also,
A Bay Horse Colt,
about two years old, with a star and snip, no brand perceivable; appraised to 90, before me
Lewis Castleman j. p.
December 13th, 1805.

Madison Circuit set.
March term 1806.
Polly Weathers, complainant,
against
William Weathers, defendant,
In Chancery
ON the motion of the plaintiff by her attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that the said absent defendant, do appear here on the first Monday in June next, to show cause, if any in law, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, agreeable to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, &c.
A copy. Telle,
Wm. Irvine, C. M. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Mason Circuit court, December term, 1805.
Lewis Craig, complainant,
Against
Robert Bagby & David Ross, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant David Ross, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said David Ross do appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Telle,
Walker Reid D. clw.

"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE DISCOVERY.

My Landlady knocked at my chamber this morning!
Who's there? I have come sir to give you the warning.
That the ladies have sent for you, over the way.
The ladies have sent! What the devil's to pay!!
I know not said she—but mayhap there's a ball.
A book, or a party—I know not at all.
Send compliments back, and tell them I'll be in.
When I've served the bristles that sprout on my chin.
To a man who has lived to see thirty long years,
And would marry whenever the right one appears.
To be sent for by ladies, when just out of bed,
'Tis no wonder fond fancies should fly in his head.
How a fellow in such a predicament feels!!
Notwithstanding I dress'd me from head to my heels.
Then in capsize order tripped over the way,
To hear what these nymphs of Kentucky might say.
My reception (so early) was rather too cool;
I talked some, I walked some, but felt like a fool.
After waiting an hour in awful suspense,
I took up my hat and was coming out thence,
When one of the ladies sent out for a beau,
Who instantly waited her orders to know;
I have only to tell you, said she, 'tis my rule.
On the first day of April to, to gaze on a fool.
How they laughed at the fellow! he turn'd to retire,
Swore he'd not call again should the house be on fire.
Then I like a niddy discover'd my case,
And the laugh was reiterated five times in the place.
But the wit of it was, that the ladies for me
Never sent! 'Twas the trick of my Landlady D!
So that when I returned they were laughing
To think what a fool they had made of
April 1, 1865.

New-York Grand Literature

Lottery, No. 4,

Authorized by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively begins drawing in May next.

25,000, } Dollars highest
10,000, } Prizes.
5,000, }

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

G. & R. WAITES'

Truly Fortunate Lottery offices,

No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York.

Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the highest prize in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize) \$25000
3929 (highest prize) \$20000
18298 \$3000
18904 \$2000
23596 \$2000
28373 \$1000
3978 \$1000
20555 \$1000
22315 \$1000
Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollar prizes &c.

Distasteful adventures, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waite, in letters post paid, may have tickets and succeed them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets Seven Dollars.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers will attend personally, or by agent, at the county court for Hardin county, on the fourth Monday in May next, for the purpose of establishing a TOWN on our lands, situate in Hardin county, on the waters of Little Clifty creek, a branch of Rough creek.

Richd Bibb &
James Taylor,
by James Love, ag't.

9th Feb. 1866.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Sheriff of Clarke county, greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to take JESSE HAUSKINS, if he be found within your bailiwick, and him faithfully keep, so that you have his body before the judges of our Clarke circuit court, on the third day of their next April term, to answer and say, if any thing he hath or can say, why Polly Hauskins, his wife, shall not be divorced from him the said Jesse Hauskins, agreeably to an act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauskins," passed on the 23d December, in the year 1865; and further to do and receive what our said court shall in that part consider; and have then there this writ. Witness, Samuel M. Taylor, clerk of our said court, this third day of March, 1866, and in the XIV. year of the commonwealth.

Saml M. Taylor.

This is an action of divorce, founded upon an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauskins," and passed on the twenty-third December, 1865—no bail is required.

P. Hauskins.

THE subscribers will sell 257 acres of first rate LAND, about 2 1/2 miles from this place; it is the fourth of that tract belonging to the heirs of David Perry dec'd and bounded as follows; east by Wm. Allen, junr, west by Mr. Payne, North by Col. James McDowell, and fourth by Mr. Payne. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. John Gardner, who is duly authorized to sell the same.

Joseph & Saml. Perry.

Lexington, March 14th, 1866.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

46 BOB,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and insolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 1st, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand,
A Handsome Assortment of

22 BOOTS & SHOES;

And intends keeping
A Constant Assortment of
The Best Imported LEATHER,
From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this State.

Hugh Crawford.

Main street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bann's new brick houses.
N. B. HEMP, WHISKEY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.

BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

21 FOR SALE,

18,000 Acres of Land,

ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grain. The pasturage is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes, and peavines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and resin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is also a rock close to low water mark; that when the water is very low, shows clear salt upon its surface; and the rock itself tastes salt. There has been three water-witches (as they call them), trying the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water; and close to it a very easy ascending hill, for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within three hundred yards. There is also five valuable coal banks, which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton or hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per annum. We will suppose Frankfort five thousand, which falls at the landing at one shipping per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold: this might be made productive by a man of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the State. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a sein five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey, or cast iron, will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, December 4, 1865.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

166
FOR SALE,
The place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two floors 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grand very fast, one pair of stones are French burr; the springs and flock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally considered a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

166 John Rogers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY vs.
Mason Circuit Court, December term 1865.
John Rogers, complainant, vs.
Joseph Danner, defendant. Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

WM Francis Taylor Clk.

10 NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration on the estate of Mr. George John dec'd, formerly of the house of Peter and Geo. Johnson, (who died in the island of Cuba in September last, on his way from New Orleans to this place,) we request all those who have claims against said estate, (if any there may be) to bring them forward properly authenticated, so that they may receive payment; those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

Richard Johnson, } Adm'rs.
Peter Johnson, }
Fredericksburg, Virg. Jan. 14, 1866. 2m

5 The co partnership of SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,

EXPIRED by limitation, on the first of February, all persons to whom they are indebted, are requested to call for payment, and those who are indebted to them are requested to make payment.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of
Simon Gratz & Co.
Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1866. 3w

4 NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Eliza Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this State, for Orleans, will see the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgely, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

4 DR. ELISHA WARFIELD

Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity.
March 1, 1866.—tf

4 NOTICE.

DR. SAML. BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Eliza Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the expiration of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

3 FOR SALE,

A large, lively, young and healthy NEGRO FELLOW,
For a low price in cash.—It is to be stipulated that he is not to be sent down the river.

Enquire of the Printer.

4 FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 162 1/2 acres, within 5 miles of Lexington; about 80 acres of which are cleared and under good fence.—There are two good dwelling houses on said farm, the one a hewed log house, the other a brick; a large double barn 60 by 25 feet, with other necessary buildings. Also a young bearing apple and peach orchard. No place is better watered than the above, having a cave, which is valuable, especially in the neighbourhood of Lexington. My price is £750—1000 dollars paid by the first of September next, the balance in two equal annual payments.

W. STEVENSON.

February 10, 1866. wtf

166 VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.
700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; Limestone is a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhamstown, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinneth.

3532 2/3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and McMillin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1/2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Junr.

Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1863. }

34 WANTED,

SUBBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed

Driving the Mail Stage
from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

October 1, 1865.

26 LOFTUS NOEL,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for cash.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in May last, a straw berry roan coloured

20 MARE,
three years old last spring, a white spot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, bushy mane and tail, had on an old bell. Also, a two year old

GELDING.

a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a ship on one nostril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not reach high up, a switch tail, a lengthy made colt. They were brought from Virginia last winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way.—Whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road crosses the road leading from Stanford to Greenburgh, shall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expenses paid for conveying them.

WILLIAM WALDEN.

Green County, Dec. 10, 1865. 4m

17 JOHN GRANT,

Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house on Short street lately occupied by Mr. Loftus Noel Taylor, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, extensively and with dispatch. Being now furnished with every necessary material, he will be enabled to complete any kind of work in the above line of business, in a neat and masterly style, and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns thanks to those who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Putty and Paints, by the small quantity always on hand.

One or two apprentices will be taken to the above business—boys from 14 to 16 years of age, will meet with liberal encouragement.

19 FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl,
ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the

A painter.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the test of G. Madison dec'd, for property sold on in July 1864, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said dec'd, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r
to the estate of G. Madison dec'd.
Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1865.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan junr. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1865.

A BARGAIN.

By which the purchaser may make a fortune more speedily, than by any other one offered in the State

I will sell the Tavern
TRAVELLERS' HALL.

Which I occupy, with or without the furniture and stock of liquors for part Cash, part Store Goods, Negroes, or Country Produce, paid down; the balance in eight annual payments, with interest from the date; or in four annual payments of half Cash, and half approved produce, with interest from the date.

The situation, convenience, elegance and custom of Travellers' Hall, are well known to be unequalled by any Tavern in the Western Country, and by but very few in the Union.

If this property be not sold before the 10 April next, I shall not dispose of it after wards, at least for several years.

R. Bradley.

Lexington, 14th January, 1866.

NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1866, they intend opening an

Academy for Young Ladies,
where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of Needle Work, \$ 3
Writing & Arithmetic, 3
English Grammar, Geography, &c. 3

Music, (vocal & instrumental) with use of instrument, 12

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.

N. B. The manufacture of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.

Lexington, December 24, 1865. tf

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday evening last, a

Light Bay Horse,
about eight years old, a large star in his forehead, a short docked tail, a natural trotter, but has been broke to a pace, shod before, not recollected, about 14 hands high. Also, some time in March last, a

Light coloured Sorrel Horse,
about 10 hands high, 8 years old, blazed face, a natural trotter, has lost the sight of his left eye, which appears well except a white speck in the sight. Any person giving the information so that I procure either of them again, shall be liberally rewarded.

Cary L. Clarke.

Georgetown, March 4th, 1866. 4w

CALEB WILLIAMS,

Boot & Shoe Manufacturer.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop next door above the Bank, where he has on hand an elegant assortment of the best Boots and Shoes of every description. He has also

an assortment of the best materials. Any gentleman can be supplied with any article in his business on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He hopes from his attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

March 26th, 1866.

Three or four smart boys, from the age of 14 to 16, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, LAPPANNING & GILDING—also

SIGN PAINTING,

on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Wilson's Inn; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the first of May next, a general assortment of paints and varnishes of the first quality. I shall keep a general assortment of paints ground and prepared ready for use; any person may be supplied by the large or small quantity, by the public's humble servant.

HENRY D. ELBERT.

Lexington, 25th March 1866. tf

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
AND
GENERAL ADVERTIZER.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 5, 1806.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE possible extent to which political rancor may carry new-paper calumny is a problem, which like the infinite series, can never be reduced to a standard, or bounded by limits. Calumny, fertile in its resources, it boasts this advantage over truth, that truth is circumscribed, by fact, while calumny expatiates in a region boundless as the human imagination. Thus it is, that he who attempts to sully the lustre of a bright character, possesses infinite advantages over him who undertakes to clear away the blemish; all that the calumniator has to do, is to let loose his invention, *Spargere ambignas enter vulgus voces*, and trust to the natural credulity of mankind for success—while he who defends, fights in the dark, against anonymous accusation, can only oppose statement to statement, and frequently takes the trouble of replying to an adversary whose name is signed to the publication, would, in all probability, throw a ridicule on the task of refutation.

Such are the reflections which have naturally suggested themselves to the mind of the writer of this article, on the perusal of two pieces published in a supplement to the Kentucky Gazette, on the 6th Feb. last, under the signature of *An American*. It is not much to the credit of the people of the United States, that every daring impostor and unprincipled adventurer, thinks that his anonymous scandal is to outweigh in their minds the tried service of a public life, and that the eagerness with which such publications are swallowed, should not only demand the antidote of refutation, but shew that the slanderer is not so odious as the slander is agreeable—This must have been the impression of the writer of the articles alluded to, since without a name, he boldly enters the lists against the established reputation of Governor Wilkinson, and trusts that the public, upon his naked statement, will, without a particle of testimony, condemn an officer, who has served his country for thirty years, in the most eminent employments, without enriching himself even to mediocrity.

The object of this writer, is in the first place, to prove that the territory of Louisiana is torn to pieces by the most "violent party rage and animosity," and in the second to throw on the Governor the whole odium of the dispute; as to the first point, admitting the fact, is either party moderate? if either be, this writer by his publication shews he does not belong to it—He laments that the country "is torn to pieces," and yet by irritating publications, endeavors to encrease the evil, and in the same breath in which he complains of party rage, proves that he is under its strongest influence. The evil he endeavors to magnify as much as possible, and like an imagination frightened with bug bears, raises a regiment of factions which, he takes particular care to enumerate by their different titles, and appears to enjoy the importance of his discoveries with peculiar self-complacency.

To prove the existence of parties in this territory, is his main object; for he seems to think that he gives importance to himself and his statement by belonging to a party, by which, to use his own language, "the territory is torn to pieces"—this bad pre-eminence is to give co-

lor to his tale—But what are the principles of this party which is mis-called *American*? Let this writer's own expressions, denouncing the French *en masse*, be taken as an exposition of them. He asks why the public was not informed "that many of the French were on the side of the Americans, for that many Americans are on the side of the French *blush to admit*" The wickedness of this declaration is lessened by its candor. This is the key, the touchstone of the publication. This rancor which persecutes *en masse*, and ascribes infamy to be the friends of a people, is surely innoxious, and little credit can be attached to a party, who hospitably received and cherished in a country, deem it a disgrace to associate with its inhabitants.

But these parties were at one time under the names of the *French* and *American*—Where is the evidence of this? ere the invention of its writer—It may be confidently asserted that none such existed, unless because two individuals spread abroad the most idle and unfounded reports of *fraudulent grants and anti-dated concessions*, and involved the ancient French inhabitants in one indiscriminate, invidious censure, there must forsooth be an *American* party; by what open acts did the French combine into a party? They denied the truth of an odious imputation, and wished to acquit themselves in the eyes of government. This, it is to be presumed, constitutes in the imagination of this writer, a *French* party. It becomes a crime in the French to repel an outrage on their characters, and for an American to be on their side, raises a blush on the cheek of this fastidious paragraphist.

On this ground, it is, that the first allegation rests: let the reader of candor take which side he pleases, between a whole people denounced, and two unprincipled speculators, eager to fatten on their spoils; but in the name of decency, and in respect to the American name, let him not call the one a *French* and the other an *American* party.

Still this writer is determined that his party shall exist in some shape or other, and seems to take a strange pleasure in commenting on the miseries it has produced. He therefore again conjures up the phantom, under the formidable titles of the *Judges* and *Governor's* parties; as if the whole system of indiscriminate calumny, had been allied by a new system of opposition, and the bawlers about *anti-dated concessions*, had been joined by a considerable portion of the people. But was there a difference between the Judges and the Governor to give color to this misrepresentation? Let the fact speak for itself—A man of notoriously abandoned character, contrives artfully to obtain respectable recommendations to the President, for the office of one of the Judges of the territory—Having busied himself here in giving information to government, which, from the scantiness of the means of intelligence, was for a moment credited; and having some reputation of legal ability, he succeeds in his application, and the French inhabitants see to their utmost fear and astonishment, their professed enemy, the man who had denounced them, clothed in the robe of justice, and one of the arbiters of their lives and property—His swindling transactions still fresh in their recollection, his mean and infamous arts to promote litigation, his attachment to a member of the bar, who followed him with no *unequal steps* and who now sought but disputes with fresh avidity, together with one of his first decisions, by which he, with the assistance of the other judge, peremptorily set free eleven negroes for his favorite, without any trial by jury, filled them with emotions of terror and indignation—Complaints grew urgent, and land fraud upon fraud came to light, and the Gover-

nor was at last, to preserve the tranquility of the territory, obliged to investigate his conduct, and report him to the General Government.—This, it is to be presumed, is one of the grounds on which this writer triumphantly relies to prove that there was a *Judges* and a *Governor's* party.

Where else shall we find another foundation for this assertion. The Governor appoints an attorney general, the two Judges annul the commission, and appoint one *themselves*—The General Government is informed of the fact, and the Attorney General of the United States, declares that the Governor had a right to make the appointment. This, it must be presumed, is what the writer calls "a great assumption of power by the Governor," and then proceeds from the conduct of Easton, and this instance of opposition by the Judges to the lawful authority of the Governor, to deduce the fact of the *Judges* party, formerly the *American*, becoming the *Republican*, while to contrast them more effectually, the *Governor's*, formerly the *French*, becomes now the *Federal* party.

By such political legerdemain, it is thought that the people of the United States are to be cheated into a belief of the existence of parties in this country. A few discontented spirits, disappointed in their dream of plunder and of power, threatened with punishment or disgrace, raise a hue and cry against the governor, & with the words "*principles, virtue, and republicanism*" in their mouths, think that whatever may be the deep damnation of their transactions, public and private, the public will be gulled into a belief of their statements. To give these representations more weight, they wish to arrogate to themselves the name of a party, in preference to being denominated by their real one, a *cabal*. And although such is the general abhorrence of their principles and conduct throughout the territory, that each of them, around his own person, has created a frightful solitude, they still boast of their partizans, and in the face of the unanimous sentiment of the country against them, complain that "*the territory is torn to pieces by the most violent party rage and animosity.*"

Is there a man in the territory who is not impressed with a sense of the truth of this statement?

Do the names of Austin, Easton, Hunt, Lucas, Bruff, Carr, Hempstead and Darneille, form a party or constitute a cabal? Is the studied aversion with which all descriptions of persons have avoided their society, and shunned their intercourse, demonstrative of popular division or unanimity? have these persons relaxed for a moment in their endeavors to obtain from the people a testimonial in their favor? & does not their total failure in such attempts, justly attach the imputation of *hardened impudence* to the disclavation, "that the Territory of Louisiana is divided by the most vindictive partizans and violent factions?" We are as much incensed by the villainy, as surprised at the impudence of the declaration.

It is therefore in vain that these characters wish to push themselves forward as a party; their only dependence is on their own merits and the Governor's demerits. Herein it must be admitted, that the struggle is unequal. Whatever force may be attached to anonymous publications, (of which one of the cabal Mr. Lucas, has been heard to boast the efficacy, and prognosticate the success in this instance,) the character of Wilkinson, independent, conciliatory, affable, disinterested, superior to sordid motives, must rise far above the knot of fraudulent jobbers and venal scribblers, who have assaulted it. The Governor, with the territory of Louisiana at

his back, can have little reason to dread their impotent malevolence.

This writer, after having as he supposes, incontestibly proven the existence of parties in the territory, proceeds to a consideration of the Governor's political character and conduct, intermixing private scandal with public strictures. He generously admits, that the Governor declared on his first arrival in the country, "*that he would put his foot on all party spirit,*" although shortly before that sentence, he makes him guilty of the inconsistency of saying, that "he would prefer that every American in the country should have cause of complaint against him, than that a single Frenchman should say, Sir, I have reason to be discontented."

Does this writer advance this as a fact? or is it another strain on his ingenuity, at the hazard of his credit? This intimate knowledge of the Governor's expressions, either argues a private confidence between him and the Governor, rather improbable, or the extremest ignorance in this people, of highly interesting sentiments, which to reach this writer, must have been openly published and declared. But it is here confidently asserted, that this writer is the first who has given the people of the territory any information on the score of the two sentences above related. No such public or private declarations of the Governor are known, and none such ever took place. The uniform practice of the Governor, since his arrival in the territory, gives the direct lie to the statement, and no American who has ever applied to him for aid, counsel or redress, will hesitate to declare, that whatever may be the executive demeanor to the French, his just application has not been neglected.

The same remark may be made on this writer's assertion, that Governor Wilkinson declared, "that the Americans here, were the emptyings of our jails in the United States." It is false in fact—the Governor never made such a remark, and it required even the hardened assurance of this anonymous calumniator to assert it.

But the Governor's predilection for the French, is accounted for on the score of interest. The French are rich, says the writer; therefore, to a man of a speculative turn, (such as the Governor decidedly is,) offer greater chances of bargains, than the Americans. This, to this writer's understanding, offers an easy solution of the problem. But if the Governor is of a speculative turn, why has not a single proof of speculation, since he has been in the territory, been brought in proof of this charge? If a fact could not be found, why has not the colour of probability, upon something like a reasonable deduction, been offered on its substantiation? No! to support this charge, he was obliged to consult the baseness of his own heart: for he offers no other reason in support of this opinion, than that "*self interest is well known to possess an unbounded influence over the human mind.*" Upon such deductions rest the criminality of Governor Wilkinson!!

Not content in searching in his own breast for the motives of the Governor's fancied French attachments, this shameless scribbler has the effrontery to insinuate, that the Governor "puts a stop to the mortifying solicitations of his numerous and noisy creditors," by "his power of bestowing offices;" an assertion so ridiculous, that we are as much lost in pity for the impotent malice which suggested, as in indignation, at the lying audacity, which committed such a charge to the press. But in the first place, what creditor of the General's has had his mouth stoped by executive patronage? This writer does not undertake to state any. In the second,

what appointment can the Governor give, which could put an end to the mortifying solicitations "of a creditor?" Is it the office of a judge of the inferior courts? the trouble is great, and no compensation is attached to it—sheriff? clerk? coroners? In this country, they will scarcely afford a bare maintenance to a single man. The charge is as absurd as it is false, and rancour seems exhausted in its invention.

Passing over the florid stuff with which the *American* concludes his first piece, and in which with unexampled effrontery, he entreats the government, in the name of the people of Louisiana, to remove from office the man, whom but a few days before, they had cheerfully crowded around, to support against the malice of his detractors; as well as the commencement of his second address, wherein, as if untired with falsehood, he commences anew; but disinterestedly declares, "that nothing less urgent than the defence of the principles of republicanism, could induce him again to intrude," passing far over to his learned discovery, that a good *Monarchy* is better than a *bad Republic*; and his ingenious explanation of Pope's maxim—

"On forms of government let fools contest,
That which is best administered is best."

A sentiment which this disinterested friend to the rights of man, seems to have made a part of his creed. I come again to his main object, his attack on the character of Governor Wilkinson.

Again, in his setting forth, he resorts to the old hackneyed story of the country "being divided by parties," and that the Governor is at the "head of one, and persecuting the other with all the vengeance of power." Again is the existence of parties in the most solemn manner denied, and the evidence, of even the subscription of thirty names, in behalf of the cabal, demanded in proof of the assertion. The Governor then, cannot be said, with the slightest foundation of probability, to "persecute a party." Men lost to decency, and abandoned in character, swindlers by profession, and practising the very acts, concerning which they have raised such a clamour, he has investigated, detected and disgraced. Easton in his robbery of Fine and Gerrard—Hunt in his attempt to suborn Dodge, and his purchase of a concession, which he sells to Smith, and then prosecutes Smith for settling—Hempstead for receiving fees on both sides, and by a surreptitious and false affidavit, swearing that the Governor had packed a jury. Bruff as being connected with Easton, in one of his basest transactions—Carr in prevailing on a cripple of the name of Coan, ignorant of the provisions of the law in his favour, to sell his fine tract of cultivated land, on the river St. Francois, consisting of eleven hundred and fifty acres, French measure, for one hundred dollars, and with the hard-hearted coldness of avarice, refusing to yield up the prize to the prayers and entreaties of the victim of his credulity—Danneille; but of him I need not speak, his character is too infamous and notorious to be dwelled on. What shall be said of Lucas?—Lucas whose rancour exceeds common bounds, who hates with an enmity as deadly as death, and can put on the liberal garb of moderation, while his slanders strike to the heart; him the Governor has in no instance retaliated on, although attacked by him in a thousand different forms of offence, considered as the life of the cabal, and lately detected in the most unjustifiable, and cowardly mode of aggressions, and detecting such conduct, a great part of which is levelled against himself, is called in the Governor's persecution.

Upon this ground it is, that this writer proceeds to charge the Gov-

ernor with "establishing his office into a court of inquisition," and that he takes upon himself to investigate the private character and conduct of "individuals."—But of what individuals? Of those who held public employments, and who might fancy that their office was their shield—whose example was more dangerous, because more public—whom the individual trembled to expose, and whose conduct was a matter of deep interest to the general government; since the respectability of that government here, depended on the integrity of the officers it interested. Nor did the Governor take an under advantage of any man; he always gave them notice of the charge, and the time and place of substantiating it; while his unprincipled opponents, hushed up their attacks in privacy, and by their secret affidavits, meditated the blow they did not dare openly to strike; trusting that the general government would credit testimony, of which the party inculpated, had no notice; nor did the Governor, as the writer absurdly and falsely alleges, thus interfere with, or prevent the courts of justice from executing their legitimate functions. As chief Magistrate of the territory, he was bound to investigate enormities, upon complaint being made, and when investigated, to report them to the general government; but this certainly ousted no court of jurisdiction, nor prevented the due punishment of offences. It is true, that the Grand Inquest of the territory was arrested in their investigation of the frauds of Easton, then sitting on the bench, and severely reprimanded, for daring to call before them, and examine witnesses to his impositions, without the consent and approbation of the court's Attorney General. It is true, that the judgment of the general court reduced grand juries to a form, and provided a complete legal indemnity for the frauds and misdemeanors of a judge.

After what has been said, is it to be wondered at, if the Governor felt reluctant to meet in the business of legislation; a man infamous and abandoned beyond the common measure of iniquity, associated with another, the open, sworn, and relentless enemy to himself, and of the territory? What honest man would have consented, knowing their sentiments and characters to commit the dearest interests of the territory into their hands? Among the causes of gratitude which this people are happy to acknowledge, they owe to the name of Wilkinson, that he had the fortitude to determine, that neither Lucas nor Easton should make laws for them.

I stop not for want of matter, but through weariness and disgust. Much slanderous matter remains to be refuted, much absurd and impertinent to be exposed; but it is painful to a mind possessed of the least feeling, to contemplate for a time, the dark side of the human character. Long since it was publicly boasted, that there was a member of this cabal, "who could write letters of eight pages in length to government," and this scribbler it is probable is the same, who has thus endeavoured to sow poison with his pen. Of him also, it was said, that the "news-papers would tear with his publications, on his way to the seat of government." The last desperate hope is placed on this miserable shift, by the degraded, despised few, who have lost by his departure, one of their principal supports; but this, their extreme hope and last dependence, must fail them. The people of Louisiana trust too much to the justice of government, to the good sense and plain dealing of the people of the United States, to augur consequences injurious to their interests and happiness. With a firm reliance on the providence of God, and a well-founded expectati-

By Judge Lucas. † Maj. Seth Hunt

on of, the justice of man, they anxiously, but confidently await the issue.

ANOTHER CITIZEN

Of St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 9th, 1806.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR;

Having noted in your paper of January 30th, a publication of the notorious swindler and impostor Rufus Easton, in which he makes his friend James Rankin, swear "that I should have told him to pack a jury, to present him." [Easton.] Now that the publick may judge of the credit due to Rankin and his friend, the Ex Judge, I will take the liberty of stating the following incontestible facts. A few days previous to the last March court, Rankin declared in the presence of the Hon. Judge Griffin, that the character of Easton was so infamous, that he could get a general petition against him, to transport him out of the territory; that at the May general court, [after having associated with Easton,] he declared before the Hon. B. Parké, and M. P. Leduc Esqrs. whilst the Grand Inquest was sitting, that he could make the jury give any verdict he pleased; from whence may be inferred, the merits of the complimentary address to Easton. It is an obstinate fact, that he resigned his office of sheriff, to avoid a prosecution for mal practices; since which time, he has been discovered to be a wretch destitute of truth and integrity, a fugitive from Canada, where he abandoned his lawful wife, [a mulatto woman,] after having spent the property she brought him, and debauched a girl, with whom he now lives. It was only after this debasement, that he became the intimate friend and supporter of Easton, and those who know the man, do not wonder at the association.

JOHN MULLANPHY.
St. Louis, March 10th, 1806.

Mr. Dan. Bradford.

The famous and complete Horse,
STIRLING,

Never been but once, and then by accident.

WAS imported from London by the late John Hoopes esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, [4 miles & furlong and 138 yards] for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and a half high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the sixth volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and a half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as it is probable it was; but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom that the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity

of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in a second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Grosby's Victor (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme esq. He won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatio, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (round course) four miles, beating the duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filley at Epson, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Willson's Cauliff, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potros, out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge the duke of Bedford's Brags, Lord Egremont's Franchions, and Lord Darlington's Albouine. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Titchfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweep stakes of 100 guineas each, (seven subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's course, (four miles.) He was famed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 25th inst. and end on the first day of August following) in Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the season (which may be discharged with twenty dollars paid within the season) with one dollar to the groom for each mare when put. To insure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, or fifty for an insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient pasturage is provided for mares coming from a distance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability.

WM. T. BANTON.
Lexington, March 7th, 1806.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet, by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade, his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Foxher dam Cypsel, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the duke of New-Castle's Turk, by Early Turk, Taffer, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

Pittsburgh Warehouse.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE, 23

On the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood Street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready for the reception of any GOODS that may be directed to him. He flatters himself from the knowledge he has of this business, the convenient situation of the House, and the moderate prices he intends charging for Storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public. Any Goods directed to, & stored with him, will be safely delivered to the boat by which they may ascend or descend the different rivers; and care will also be taken, (wherein he may be requested to forward Goods) to send them by experienced and honest boatmen. He will also attend to the

Commission Business,

Which Kentucky Merchants, or other persons may have done on very moderate terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and informs them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep,

A Handsome Assortment of DORSEY'S IRON,

Which he is determined to sell at the lowest terms for Cash or approved Notes. He expects shortly

A Handsome Assortment of PROEST'S CASTINGS.

Thomas Cromwell.
Pittsburgh, O. 15, 1805.